5/22/84

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

MARCH 1984
(Feb Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HIGHLIGHTS

OKLAHOMA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPPED TO 8.0 PERCENT IN FEBRUARY, DOWN FROM 8.6 PERCENT IN JANUARY.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASED TO 122,200 FROM 131,400 IN JANUARY AND FELL SHARPLY BELOW THE 153,400 OF A YEAR AGO.

EMPLOYMENT ROSE TO 1,405,600, UP 12,900 OVER THE MONTH, AND WAS 39,100 AHEAD OF THE YEAR-EARLIER LEVEL.

FEBRUARY NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT TOTALED 1,165,700—A RISE OF 4,600 MONTHLY AND 8,500 YEARLY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on place-of-residence, reached 1,405,600 during February, or 12,900 greater than the previous month's revised total. This represented the largest January—February gain in seven years. Unemployment also improved significantly as the jobless total fell to 122,200 in February compared to 131,400 in January. This drop in the number of unemployed workers was the largest on record for this particular period. As a result of these favorable changes in the labor force, the percent unemployed dropped to 8.0 from 8.6 over this 30-day period.

Even more impressive than the short-term performance was the over-the-year improvement. Specifically, employment gained 39,100 from February 1983, rising from 1,366,500 last February to this February's preliminary total of 1,405,600. This latest figure put the State's employment some 4,400 above the pre-recessionary level of February 1982. The current jobless total fell 31,200 below a year ago. Also, the latest jobless rate of 8.0 percent compared favorably to the 10.1 percent for the corresponding month of 1983. Compared to February 1982, however, joblessness remained almost double. During that period only 4.3 percent of the labor force was out of work. Further comparison showed that Oklahoma's February jobless rate was below the 8.4 percent U.S. rate.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Feb 1984p	Jan 1984r	Feb 1983r	Jan 84 Feb84	Jan 84 Feb84	Feb 83 Feb 84
Total Labor Force †	1527.8	1524.1	1519.9	0.2	3.7	7.9
Unemployment	122.2	131.4	153.4	– 7.0	– 9.2	– 31.2
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.6	10.1	--	--	--
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.7	7.9	9.7	--	--	--
Total Employment	1405.6	1392.7	1366.5	0.9	12.9	39.1
Agriculture	47.0	43.1	47.4	9.0	3.9	– 0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	181.5	181.6	180.0	– 0.1	– 0.1	1.5
Idled by Labor Disputes	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total 1/	**1165.7**	**1161.1**	**1157.2**	**0.4**	**4.6**	**8.5**
Manufacturing	171.8	168.3	163.9	2.1	3.5	7.9
Durable Goods	109.3	106.3	102.5	2.8	3.0	6.8
Lumber & Wood Products	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	– 0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.8	10.3	10.5	4.9	0.5	0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.5	4.2	4.0	7.1	0.3	0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	16.6	16.6	18.2	0.0	0.0	– 1.6
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.5	9.7	10.8	– 2.1	– 0.2	– 1.3
Machinery Exc. Electrical	32.3	31.9	31.8	1.3	0.4	0.5
Oil Field Machinery	9.3	9.2	9.8	1.1	0.1	– 0.5
General Industrial Machinery	6.1	6.0	6.3	1.7	0.1	– 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equip	15.0	15.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	2.7
Transportation Equipment	22.1	20.3	17.0	8.9	1.8	5.1
Aircraft & Parts	9.6	8.2	8.5	17.1	1.4	1.1
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	– 0.2
Nondurable Goods	62.5	62.0	61.4	0.8	0.5	1.1
Food & Kindred Products	14.8	14.8	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.6	9.3	8.9	3.2	0.3	0.7
Paper & Allied Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	– 0.1
Printing & Publishing	10.9	11.0	11.2	– 0.9	– 0.1	– 0.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.9	5.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	– 0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.2	8.1	8.0	1.2	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Refining	7.6	7.5	7.3	1.3	0.1	0.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.2	11.0	10.5	1.8	0.2	0.7
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.3	7.2	6.8	1.4	0.1	0.5
Mining	72.7	73.9	81.9	– 1.6	– 1.2	– 9.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	69.9	71.2	79.2	– 1.8	– 1.3	– 9.3
Construction	45.9	44.9	47.6	2.2	1.0	– 1.7
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	66.3	66.8	67.3	– 0.7	– 0.5	– 1.0
Transportation	33.8	34.1	34.0	– 0.9	– 0.3	– 0.2
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	17.5	17.8	17.6	– 1.7	– 0.3	– 0.1
Communications & Electric, GA	32.5	32.7	33.3	– 0.6	– 0.2	– 0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	283.2	284.3	276.2	– 0.4	– 1.1	7.0
Wholesale Trade	73.2	73.1	70.8	0.1	0.1	2.4
Retail Trade	210.0	211.2	205.4	– 0.6	– 1.2	4.6
General Merchandise Stores	28.1	29.1	27.5	– 3.4	– 1.0	0.6
Food Stores	38.1	37.5	37.3	1.6	0.6	0.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	25.0	25.6	24.9	– 2.3	– 0.6	0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.1	15.5	14.1	– 2.6	– 0.4	1.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61.0	61.5	61.3	– 0.8	– 0.5	– 0.3
Banking	20.7	20.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	– 1.5
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	– 0.1
Services	219.0	216.8	211.1	1.0	2.2	7.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.0	10.1	9.9	– 1.0	– 0.1	0.1
Personal Services	11.1	11.0	11.4	0.9	0.1	– 0.3
Health Services	69.2	69.1	69.3	0.1	0.1	– 0.1
Total Government	245.8	244.6	247.9	0.5	1.2	– 2.1
Federal Government	49.3	49.2	48.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
State & Local Government	196.5	195.4	199.2	0.6	1.1	– 2.7

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

1/ *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1983 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS INCREASE

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on place-of-work, totaled 1,165,700 in Oklahoma during February compared to 1,161,000 in January. Three-fourths of this gain, or 3,500 jobs, took place in manufacturing which exceeded its 170,000 level for the first time since September 1982. Government added 1,200 and construction rose contra-seasonally by 1,000 on strength in residential building. Seasonal losses ranged from 100 in services to 1,200 in mining. Both transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate industries were down 500 apiece, while wholesale-retail trade dropped 1,100 due to usual seasonal reductions by retail firms.

Year-ago comparisons showed 8,500 more jobs in the state this February than the corresponding 1983 month. Manufacturing and services growth led the upturn over this 12-month period, with each industry gaining. In manufacturing, 86 percent of the gain came in the durable goods sector. This represented a strong rebound for manufacturing from recessionary losses. The 7,900 increase in services continued to reflect the growing importance of that industry both in Oklahoma and nationwide. Wholesale-retail trade recorded 7,000 new jobs also from a year ago, as retail establishments expanded their payrolls by 4,600, while wholesale firms netted 2,400 additional jobs. Increases in these three industry divisions were tempered by losses in the other five major nonfarm industries. Specifically, mining fell by 9,200 as employment in the energy industry continued to experience weakness during the past year. Government dropped 2,100 due to losses in state and local units. Construction's job loss was 1,700 and transportation-public utilities had 1,000 fewer workers than a year ago. Lastly, finance-insurance-real estate slipped 300 below its February 1983 total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing workers in Oklahoma earned more in weekly wages during February than for the comparable week in January. This resulted from an increase to $9.58 in hourly wage rates and virtually the same number of weekly hours worked. Thus, weekly paychecks rose to $394.70 in February, up $5.24 from January. Those manufacturing workers employed in the durable goods sector of the industry recorded higher hourly wage rates, and earned $417.06 or $11.89 more weekly. At the same time, soft goods workers experienced a drop in hourly pay together with a shorter workweek, which resulted in a loss of $9.95 as their earnings dropped to $352.84 weekly.

Turning to nonmanufacturing, the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication shows that four of the five major industries surveyed sustained over-the-month earnings' losses during the January—February period. For instance, oil and gas extraction workers averaged $21.25 below their weekly wages of the prior month, as both hourly pay rates and hours worked declined. This same pattern prevailed for both wholesale and retail (excluding those employed in eating and drinking establishments) workers. Those employed in the public utilities industry saw their weekly pay drop due to lower hourly earnings which outweighed the effect of a longer workweek. In contrast to lower weekly paychecks in these four industries, construction workers gained $23.56 weekly as their workweek lengthened by over two hours and their hourly pay held at virtually the same level as in January.

Comparisons of earnings for this February and February 1983 shows higher weekly earnings for all industries shown on the Hours and Earnings Table except retail trade. Manufacturing workers averaged 10.5 percent greater weekly earnings than a year ago. This represented the largest over-the-year gain, and was followed by an 8.6 percent increase for public utilities workers.

OKLAHOMA INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured joblessness declined during the week ending February 25, 1984 when compared to the corresponding week of January 1984, as 23,572 persons were receiving unemployment benefits; about 3,000 fewer than January's insured total. Further comparisons indicate a drop of insured recipients in virtually all major industries. Short-term unemployment (under 5 weeks) dropped 18 percent, those jobless 5-14 weeks declined by 4.3 percent and long-term unemployment (15 weeks and over) was down 9.1 percent.

The economic improvement experienced by the State over the past year is readily apparent as total insured unemployment has declined by 51 percent since February 1983. Finding a job is becoming easier in Oklahoma as evidenced by the statistics on duration of unemployment. For instance, long-term joblessness fell by 63 percent. The total of those recently unemployed (less than 5 weeks) dropped 36 percent during this same 12 month period. The **Characteristics of Insured Unemployed Table**—presenting an analysis of insured joblessness by industry, occupation, age, race and sex is published in the January, April, July and October issues of this publication.

COUNTY SUMMARY OF UNEMPLOYMENT

February jobless rates declined in 65 counties when compared to the previous month. Even more encouraging was the fact that in 70 counties and both of the two large metropolitan areas—Oklahoma City and Tulsa—jobless rates fell this February from the same month in 1983.

Despite this improvement, some 46 counties and the Tulsa Metropolitan Area had unemployment rates higher than the national average of 8.4 percent in February, and 25 of these still had double-digit jobless rates. By further comparison 32 counties had jobless rates of 10 percent or higher in January.

Employment, unemployment and total labor force statistics for the U.S., statewide, metropolitan areas and all 77 counties are presented on the **Labor Force Data Table** on the following page. These figures are for February 1984. Also, unemployment rates comparing February 1984, January 1984 and February 1983 are shown in this table.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

FEBRUARY 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
UNITED STATES	101,961,000	9,407,000	111,368,000	8.4	8.6	11.3
OKLAHOMA	1,405,600	122,200	1,527,800	8.0	8.6	10.1
Oklahoma City MSA*	448,900	28,500	477,400	6.0	6.4	7.5
Tulsa MSA**	336,300	32,600	368,900	8.8	9.4	10.9
Lawton MSA***	36,375	2,275	38,650	5.9	6.5	7.0
Enid MSA****	29,525	1,925	31,450	6.1	7.1	9.2
Adair	7,150	770	7,920	9.7	11.1	14.9
Alfalfa	3,200	150	3,350	4.5	3.9	5.3
Atoka	3,950	600	4,550	13.2	14.3	15.4
Beaver	3,170	110	3,280	3.4	3.3	5.2
Beckham	9,790	1,440	11,230	12.8	12.6	15.2
Blaine	5,900	450	6,350	7.1	7.9	9.8
Bryan	13,080	1,390	14,470	9.6	10.7	10.7
Caddo	12,650	1,290	13,940	9.3	9.5	13.6
Canadian	30,375	1,600	31,975	5.0	5.3	7.0
Carter	20,200	1,875	22,075	8.5	8.9	10.2
Cherokee	12,950	1,510	14,460	10.4	10.8	11.3
Choctaw	5,270	940	6,210	15.1	17.2	17.8
Cimarron	1,510	80	1,590	5.0	5.4	4.0
Cleveland	71,675	4,325	76,000	5.7	5.8	6.5
Coal	1,860	460	2,320	19.8	21.2	21.0
Comanche	36,375	2,275	38,650	5.9	6.5	7.0
Cotton	2,450	170	2,620	6.5	7.2	5.5
Craig	7,010	570	7,580	7.5	8.5	9.9
Creek	28,775	2,975	31,750	9.4	10.4	12.4
Custer	14,750	1,160	15,910	7.3	7.8	9.1
Delaware	9,550	1,140	10,690	10.7	11.7	15.6
Dewey	3,160	280	3,440	8.1	8.6	9.7
Ellis	2,480	230	2,710	8.5	9.5	10.8
Garfield	29,525	1,925	31,450	6.1	7.1	9.2
Garvin	11,470	1,090	12,560	8.7	8.8	10.6
Grady	17,990	1,760	19,750	8.9	9.0	13.0
Grant	2,820	150	2,970	5.1	5.8	6.8
Greer	2,830	260	3,090	8.4	8.0	8.6
Harmon	1,720	160	1,880	8.5	7.8	7.4
Harper	1,680	160	1,840	8.7	8.4	12.6
Haskell	4,760	780	5,540	14.1	14.6	19.6
Hughes	4,910	970	5,880	16.5	17.2	22.0
Jackson	9,980	870	10,850	8.0	8.8	7.6
Jefferson	3,470	350	3,820	9.2	10.1	11.9
Johnston	3,710	370	4,080	9.1	9.7	12.2
Kay	24,250	2,025	26,275	7.7	8.7	9.3
Kingfisher	7,820	470	8,290	5.7	5.8	6.9
Kiowa	5,430	440	5,870	7.5	7.3	10.3

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

FEBRUARY 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
Latimer	2,960	600	3,560	16.9	16.6	19.4
LeFlore	16,370	1,740	18,110	9.6	10.3	13.8
Lincoln	9,500	1,160	10,660	10.9	11.4	14.9
Logan	9,990	1,060	11,050	9.6	10.1	11.3
Love	2,410	310	2,720	11.4	12.2	14.0
McClain	10,920	510	11,430	4.5	5.9	7.9
McCurtain	12,760	1,820	14,580	12.5	12.7	15.3
McIntosh	5,570	920	6,490	14.2	14.9	14.2
Major	3,810	240	4,050	5.9	7.1	8.7
Marshall	3,930	380	4,310	8.8	9.1	9.0
Mayes	15,730	2,140	17,870	12.0	13.3	11.4
Murray	5,090	620	5,710	10.9	11.3	12.2
Muskogee	27,175	3,525	30,700	11.5	13.4	12.8
Noble	4,840	360	5,200	6.9	7.2	9.6
Nowata	4,480	610	5,090	12.0	13.4	17.7
Okfuskee	3,790	520	4,310	12.1	12.6	15.5
Oklahoma	306,175	19,625	325,800	6.0	6.5	7.7
Okmulgee	12,525	2,075	14,600	14.2	15.8	16.1
Osage	19,175	1,300	20,475	6.3	6.8	7.6
Ottawa	12,725	1,600	14,325	11.2	11.2	14.1
Pawnee	5,930	770	6,700	11.5	12.5	16.8
Payne	31,025	1,650	32,675	5.0	5.7	6.8
Pittsburg	11,625	1,975	13,600	14.5	16.1	16.8
Pontotoc	14,870	1,090	15,960	6.8	8.5	9.8
Pottawatomie	29,725	2,475	32,200	7.7	7.7	8.8
Pushmataha	2,620	590	3,210	18.4	19.9	20.8
Roger Mills	2,850	270	3,120	8.7	8.7	11.6
Rogers	22,650	2,710	25,360	10.7	12.0	11.8
Seminole	10,960	1,190	12,150	9.8	10.4	14.8
Sequoyah	12,370	1,240	13,610	9.1	11.1	13.6
Stephens	19,130	1,820	20,950	8.7	9.2	10.7
Texas	7,800	390	8,190	4.8	4.7	6.1
Tillman	4,100	480	4,580	10.5	10.8	9.7
Tulsa	229,525	21,975	251,500	8.7	9.1	11.0
Wagoner	20,390	1,520	21,910	6.9	7.7	8.5
Washington	24,280	1,290	25,570	5.0	6.1	7.5
Washita	7,170	770	7,940	9.7	10.5	15.1
Woods	5,650	230	5,880	3.9	4.0	4.9
Woodward	13,410	1,140	14,550	7.8	8.8	11.9

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City MSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa MSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton MSA includes Comanche County only.*

**** *Enid MSA includes Garfield County only.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

FEBRUARY 1984

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb 1984p	Jan 1984r	Feb 1983r	Feb 1984p	Jan 1984r	Feb 1983r	Feb 1984p	Jan 1984r	Feb 1983r
Manufacturing	**$394.70**	**$389.46**	**$357.30**	**41.2**	**41.3**	**39.7**	**$ 9.58**	**$ 9.43**	**$ 9.00**
Durable Goods	**417.06**	**405.17**	**364.05**	**42.0**	**41.9**	**39.7**	**9.93**	**9.67**	**9.17**
Stone, Clay & Glass	412.43	398.40	374.75	42.3	40.0	39.2	9.75	9.96	9.56
Primary Metals	388.09	417.12	364.11	42.6	44.0	40.1	9.11	9.48	9.08
Fabricated Metals	365.48	357.19	359.33	39.9	39.6	39.4	9.16	9.02	9.12
Fabricated Structural Metals	383.97	377.15	378.84	41.6	41.4	41.0	9.23	9.11	9.24
Machinery, Except Electrical	364.46	378.45	329.83	41.7	43.6	39.5	8.74	8.68	8.35
Oil Field Machinery	414.52	409.64	359.57	43.0	41.8	39.6	9.64	9.80	9.08
Electric & Electronic Equipment	430.40	442.44	390.15	43.3	44.2	42.5	9.94	10.01	9.18
Transportation Equipment	552.96	486.01	453.17	43.2	40.4	39.1	12.80	12.03	11.59
Instruments & Related Products	438.63	445.39	355.54	43.3	43.2	39.2	10.13	10.31	9.07
Nondurable Goods	**352.84**	**362.79**	**345.39**	**39.6**	**40.4**	**39.7**	**8.91**	**8.98**	**8.70**
Food & Kindred Products	309.60	327.95	323.90	40.0	41.2	41.0	7.74	7.96	7.90
Apparel & Other Textiles	176.12	175.90	174.00	37.0	36.8	37.5	4.76	4.78	4.64
Paper & Allied Products	380.42	379.96	324.23	42.6	41.8	39.3	8.93	9.09	8.25
Printing & Publishing	372.96	384.46	358.30	39.3	40.3	39.9	9.49	9.54	8.98
Newspapers & Periodicals	397.49	403.60	346.14	39.2	40.0	37.3	10.14	10.09	9.28
Petroleum Refining	511.94	518.60	506.21	42.1	44.9	40.4	12.16	11.55	12.53
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	431.68	408.12	422.18	37.9	35.8	35.9	11.39	11.40	11.76
Oil & Gas Extraction	448.42	469.67	442.39	43.2	44.1	41.5	10.38	10.65	10.66
Public Utilities	454.41	465.52	418.44	40.5	40.2	39.7	11.22	11.58	10.54
Wholesale Trade	366.28	374.80	339.33	39.3	40.0	40.3	9.32	9.37	8.42
Retail Trade*	209.30	213.20	218.20	32.4	32.8	34.2	6.46	6.50	6.38

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 123,900 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1983 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS				URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS			
ANNUAL AVERAGES AND CHANGES 1980 - 1983*								
Year	Index		Percent Change From Previous Year		Index		Percent Change From Previous Year	
1980	246.8		13.5		247.0		13.5	
1981	272.4		10.4		272.3		10.2	
1982	289.1		6.1		288.6		6.0	
1983	298.4		3.2		297.4		3.0	
MONTH AND YEAR-AGO CHANGES								
Year	Feb Index	Jan Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago	Feb Index	Jan Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago
1984	306.6	305.2	.4	4.6	303.3	302.7	.2	3.6

* *Change less than one-tenth of one percent.*

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

United States and Oklahoma

1981 - 1984

MONTH	1981				1982				1983				1984				MONTH
	RATES				RATES				RATES				RATES				
	Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
Jan.	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	9.4	4.4	8.6	4.0	11.4	9.1	10.4	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	Jan.
Feb.	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.8	9.6	4.3	8.8	4.0	11.3	10.1	10.4	8.9	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.7	Feb.
Mar.	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.7	9.5	4.1	9.0	4.2	10.8	10.1	10.3	8.8					Mar.
Apr.	7.0	3.4	7.2	3.5	9.2	4.3	9.3	4.4	10.0	9.8	10.2	8.3					Apr.
May	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.1	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	10.2	10.1	8.8					May
June	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.3	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.2					June
July	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.3	9.8	5.8	9.8	5.7	9.4	9.6	9.5	8.8					July
Aug.	7.2	3.1	7.4	3.3	9.6	5.8	9.9	6.1	9.0	9.0	9.5	8.3					Aug.
Sept.	7.3	3.3	7.6	3.5	9.7	6.5	10.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.2	7.9					Sept.
Oct.	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.7	9.9	7.2	10.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2					Oct.
Nov.	7.9	3.8	8.3	3.8	10.4	7.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.0					Nov.
Dec.	8.3	3.8	8.6	3.8	10.5	8.4	10.8	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.2	7.1					Dec.
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.6	3.6	—	—	9.7	5.7	—	—	9.6	9.0	—	—					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Based on percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised. U.S. unemployment rate based on percent of Civilian Labor Force.*

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.